

They discovered a great quantity of automatic mines, ninety of which were destroyed by our engineers in a small space.

Truck front: On the night of Jan. 2, 1918, a tank, who had been surrounded by a Kut-el-Amara, attempted at many points to make sorties after vigorous bombardment. These were repulsed with losses.

"On Jan. 8, there was a heavy and half an hour between the Turkish battleship cruiser Sultan Selim (formerly the German cruiser Goeben) and the Russian battleship Roden and the Russian battleship Selim was at long range. The engagement was not damaged. The battleship Selim was not damaged. A hit was observed on the Russian Maria."

People do not lack strength, they

GOOD SPEECHES

Toronto, Jan. 12.—Legal luminaries from all over the Province and from various seats of law in the United States attended the opening of the 1916 session of the Ontario Bar Association in the Convocation Hall at Osgoode yesterday. The attendance was not quite so large as on other similar occasions, but many of the members are now in the King's uniform and others were detained by bus-

Sir Jas Alkins, K.C., Winnipeg, dealt also with the question of uniformity in law, and spoke of fostering a finer spirit between Canada and the United States. The latter, he said, was the only way to break the tightrope of neutrality, supported by a weak guiding pole, but that was no reason why they who in Canada were representatives of the British Empire should not try and foster closer relations with their brothers on the other side.

Edward A. Harriman, Connecticut; Albert W. Altwater, K. C., Batometer, of the Montreal Bar; Mr. Justice McRae, and Judge Fisher also spoke.

The annual bar dinner was held last night.

Fought All Day Before—Embarked in a Storm.

London, Jan. 11.—An additional report from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles C. Monro concerning the fighting preceding and the evacuation of the southern tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula, was made public to-night. It says:

"The Turks attempted a heavy attack on our lines Jan. 7 between 1.30 and 3 p. m. Our trenches were continuously shelled, and from 3 to 4 p. m. the bombardment became intense. The Turks also opened a heavy machine fire.

"At four o'clock they sprang two

hours near the western "live" camp. The Japanese were not allowed to leave their tents beyond all along our front. Their officers were usually ordered to stand guard over their men. They were only successful in doing so opposite Point 10.

"The Starfortsiders completely refused to stand aside, and a large proportion of them were killed or wounded. Our casualties were 10 officers and 120 men killed or wounded."

"Aeroplane reports showed that the Japanese were not in the area most accurate, and it is probable that the enemy suffered considerably. The evacuation and operations were quietly and successfully continued. The weather was not so good as it was till 4 p. m., when the weather suddenly grew worse. At 11 p. m. the rain had increased to 25 miles an hour."

"From midnight on ward it was only a matter of time before the rain and lighters and impossible to carry out any further operations. The Japanese were in destroyers alongside the sunken ships at West Beach, owing to the rain the Japanese were unable to land. The embarkation at Gully Beach became impossible. Our lighters were not able to land and the remaining troops had to march to West Beach."

Beach for embarkation. "In spite of these difficulties, the programme at West Beach was completed by 2.30 a. m., and the troops from Gully Beach and all the Beach party had embarked by 4 o'clock. The hostile artillery was reported off Cape Helles about 9 o'clock. The Turkish artillery was practically silent the whole night until the stores were fired simultaneously by a time fuse after the evacuation was completed. The Turks then fired red lights all along the line and opened a heavy shelling on our beaches and strong trenches. The red lights continued to flash at half-hourly intervals until after daybreak. "The French embarkations were carried out by their own navy, which also greatly assisted us by embarking some of our animals."

Are Proved to be Swarming Around Saloniki.

Paris, Jan. 11.—Numerous extracts from documents seized at Saloniki when the Consuls of the Teutonic allies were arrested there recently, were printed in this morning's newspapers. Among the papers, according to the published statement, were copies of daily reports telegraphed to Vienna by the Austrian Consul-General, giving the numbers and description of allied troops that were landing at Saloniki.

that troops that were sending a message to the movements of allied forces into the interior, and records of payments to these spies to the Greek consular authorities. The system of espionage, the Greek consular authorities, the consular state, was also extended to Greece, and among the published papers there are what purport to be reports of the work made by agents of the Greek military centre and by port functionaries. A good friend of Germany, and can be said to be a good friend of Greece, has taken from one of the reports made regarding a certain prefect, while a certain officer was classed as "double agent." The report is declared to have been written on December 30 that Greek troops which were supposed to be leaving the city of Thessalonika were sent back on the other. Herr Hollenhorst, a secretary of the German Legation, is represented as reporting that he had been informed that communication by spies with

This message is addressed in particular to those (1) to whom it is an open question whether or not Prohibition is better than Regulation; (2) who confess to having given the whole question little serious thought; (3) who are avowedly opposed to total prohibition, and unpersuaded that ^{total} prohibition has been a success.

The total prohibition of the liquor traffic is far better than its regulation. Regulation has failed under trial. Total prohibition, on the other hand, has succeeded. Regulation is much the same as permitting children to play with matches with a "be careful" sign in front of them—foolishly dangerous and fatal. Prohibition is the only safe and sane way of dealing with the evil of the liquor traffic with its long train of woes, crimes and calamities.

THE foremost nations of the world—those which have advanced farthest in civilization and human progress—are working in the direction of total prohibition.

In the United States and Canada, at the polls, the people have spoken on the question of the prohibition of liquor—and have made whole communities—States, Provinces and counties—"dry" by law.

Prohibition is now effective in 18 States—Maine, Kansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arizona, North Carolina, West Virginia, Georgia, North Dakota, Alabama, Oklahoma, California, Oregon, Washington.

homa, Iowa, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Arkansas and South Carolina. Besides these, Virginia passes under prohibition on Nov. 1st, 1916. There are no fewer than ten other States in which more than 50 per cent. of the population is under prohibition, and twelve more in which 25 per cent. is under prohibition. The map of the United States looks pretty "white."

During this year six States — Vermont, Michigan, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana and California — will put the question of ousting the liquor traffic before the voters. Florida will also probably ballot on prohibition. Most of the Southern States are now in the no-drink class. Now for the record

The figures which follow prove that prohibition is a success. They prove that local option makes good and stays.

According to the Ontario Temperance Law a repeal contest is possible every three years in any municipality where prohibition is in force, provided there are a sufficient number of electors who desire to vote on the question.

In 1911 there were 134 municipalities under prohibition in which repeal contests could have been held. But in only three of these were there contests. Prohibition was sustained in all three.

Citizens' Co

E. F. CLEMENT, Berlin, G. A. War

Chairman.

If any proof were needed that Regulation has been a failure, the remarks of Mr. W. S. Dingman, Vice-Chairman of the Provincial License Commission, when the commission met at Hamilton, furnish that proof.

Mr. Dingman spoke straight from the shoulder and right to the point. The Hamilton Herald reports him as follows:—

"Violations of the law in the past," he said, "have brought the trade into trouble. You are aware of the trend of public sentiment—you have just had an illustration of this. There is evidence that the trade has been its own menace."

The Commissioner referred to Section 70 as having been frequently violated, persons having been supplied with liquor while under the influence of drink. He defined a man as being drunk when he behaves differently from what he does in a normal condition, and alluded

E. F. CLEMENT, Bertha,
Chairman.
JAMES HALEN, Toronto,
C. P. R. Building, Toronto.
G. A. Warburton, Chairman of Executive Committee
FRANK KENT, Meaford
Treasurer.
NEWTON WYLLIE,
Secretary.

Vice-Chairman:

Vienna Reports Capture of Montenegro's Stronghold on the Adriatic.

Height Dominated Cattaro, Menacing Austria's Great Naval Base.

London, Jan. 11.—Vienna announced officially to-night that the Austrians have captured the town of Celari, 5,638 feet high, controlling the Austrian sector of Celari, about 10 miles north-west of the Montenegro frontier. The capture of Celari, the Gibraltar of the Adriatic. While the capture of the mountain is in itself a defeat of the Montenegrs, "who put the Austrians to flight," it is expected to yield to the heavy Austrian mountain artillery, it represents indirectly a severe blow to the Italians, for

portant success thus far achieved by the Austrian invasion of Montenegro, the sweep of which extends from the River Tara in the west to the Ipek region in the east.

The actual serious bombardment of Mount Lovcen at the hands of the Austrians began on Dec. 29. Since then they made steady, though slow, headway in the arduous task of reducing the Montenegrin mountain batteries. Austrian warships in the Bocchi participated in the bombardment.

A Rome correspondent telegraphed the following this afternoon previous to the fall of Mount Lovcen.

'The Austrians have conquered Kuk, the south-western peak of

by only 3,000 Montenegrins without artillery. The defenders were driven back, and the Austrians repeated their attacks with the utmost violence. It is feared that the Austrians will succeed in conquering the entire mountain.

SIR RODMOND VERY ILL.
Winnipeg, Jan. 11.—Sir Rodmond Roblin is very ill in California, where he went for the benefit of his health.

He went for the benefit of his health. He went east first with the intention of entering a sanitarium, but was advised to seek health in a warmer climate. He is now at San Antonio, in California.

In doing what we ought, we deserve no praise, because it is our duty.—St. Augustine.

AWFUL LOSSES

OF THE ENEMY

**Tentons Have Suffered Terribly
in Latest Russ Drive.**

Have Lost 100,000 in the Bukovina Battles.

Petrograd, Jan. 11.—According to a private message from Kieff the number of prisoners taken by the Russians in the last three weeks' fighting is much greater than was supposed from the official reports.

A party of 2,200 has just reached Kleff. It is said there are 10,000 more in the rear of the fighting line. This number is exclusive of the wounded, whose the enemy are abandoning.

Prisoners declare that the Austro-Germans have lost 100,000 wounded in Bukowina. Germans transferred from the French front say the fighting there cannot compare with the titanic frenzy of the struggle round Cernowitz.

north of Czartorysk, indicate the stubbornness of the opposition which the Russians have to overcome.

Having crossed the Stry and seized the village the Russians began to en-

trench in the outskirts. Dense masses of the enemy appeared on the heights a mile from the village, and though deluged with shrapnel, streamed down to the plain and vanished in a gully, where they recovered their breath.

As soon as they emerged they were met with a withering fire from the Russian machine guns and rifles, which swept them off their feet in sheaves and sent the remnants flying back to the gully.

to advance and then a Russian bayonet charge cleared the gully and the Austro-Germans gave up the attempt to regain their lost position.

COMMERCE CONGRESS IN 1917.
Toronto, Jan. 12.—It is announced that the Congress of Chambers of

Commerce of the Empire, which was to have been held in Toronto last year, but had to be postponed owing to the war, will be held here in 1917, irrespective of whether the war is over then.

Do it now—One to-day in the hand is worth two to-morrow in the bush.

